

**Lenine Working TO ALLAY UNREST**

Continued from First Page.

will be based attempts to rebuild Anglo-Russian commerce, starting in a small way and increasing as the volume of goods from Russia becomes increasingly available.

No country that credits have a right to seize Bolshevik gold brought into England, will make the agreement operative, say the officials who have dominated the negotiations. It is pointed out that the British Government is the largest Russian creditor in Great Britain, with from five to six hundred million sterling involved, while the largest private creditors' claims are approximately \$50,000,000.

If the courts uphold the right of seizure, then the Government will insist upon a division of the gold among the various creditors, claiming by far the greatest share for the Government, while private creditors would get a relatively small share in payment of what is due them. The result would be a temporary delay in trade between the two countries, but negotiations would be started anew for the purpose of making trade possible.

**POLES TALK OF APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**U. S. Representative Might Be Put on a Tribunal**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Polish officials here expressed the opinion to-day that Poland might appeal to the Council of Ambassadors and to the League of Nations from the result of the Upper Silesian plebiscite should the official count be confirmatory of the German victory, unofficially reported to-day.

Should an appeal be made to the League of Nations, it was said that an impartial tribunal might be asked to review the plebiscite. In such a case it was suggested that a representative of the United States might be asked to serve, as was done by the league in the Aland Island dispute.

It became known to-day that last November request was made to the State Department by the Polish Government through the Polish legation here for the appointment of an American representative to observe the alleged illegal methods to which, it was charged, Germany was resorting in order to further her designs upon the territory.

In a note to the State Department of November 8, 1920, the attention of the American Government was called by the Polish Government "to the powerful means of resistance and defence to defeat the purpose of the plebiscite" which the German Government was organizing. "It is of the utmost value," it was further represented, "that the United States Government should realize how important looms before the world at present the question whether Upper Silesia will be allowed to remain attached to Germany or will be allotted to Poland."

"On that question hinges entirely the future of German militarism, for with Silesia Germany is sure never to be able to undertake her revenge."

"The Polish Government considers it necessary to represent this condition and to bring to the attention of the United States, that the peace of Europe will greatly depend on the issue which the present developments are allowed to take by those who are called upon to insure to the world a just and powerful existence, based on those principles which America was first to lay down in obtaining peace for the world."

In a second note in December the Polish Government furnished the State Department with documentary evidence of the alleged abuses which it was asserted, the German Government was practicing in the effort to pull a vote favorable to Germany in the plebiscite.

Among the alleged abuses there were recalled to-day the return to Upper Silesia of Germans from America for the purpose of voting, as reported in press dispatches, despite the refusal of the State Department to the informal request of the German Government that natives of Upper Silesia residing in America should be permitted to leave the United States for this purpose. It was represented by the United States at the time that as long as the technical state of war with Germany continued such a practice could not be countenanced.

**PADEREWSKI EXPLAINS PLEBISCITE MEANING**

**Voting Merely for Information of Commission, He Says.**

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Reports from Berlin telling of a German victory in the Upper Silesian plebiscite were denounced as propaganda by Ignace Jan Paderewski, formerly Premier of Poland, who stopped in Chicago to-day while on his way to California, where he will spend several months resting.

Paderewski declared that the peace treaty which provided for a plebiscite in Upper Silesia also set forth the result of the vote should only be "for the information" of the commission in Paris, and that the actual line of division of Silesia between Germany and Poland will be drawn later in Paris by the authorities, who have the power to ignore the vote if they so desire.

"Thus one can see the German intention," he continued, "German propaganda from now on will be directed to influencing not only the allied representatives in Paris, but the people in the several countries which they represent."

"Until the fate of the territory is actually settled you will hear much of three German arguments as to why they should be allowed to hold Silesia. First, that without the coal and great industrial plants the economic rebuilding of Germany is impossible and that the stabilizing of the world at large will accordingly be delayed."

"Second, that without Silesia Germany will be unable to pay her indemnity to the allied Governments, but that with Silesia she will make almost immediate payment."

"Third, that the world's coal supply will be seriously curtailed if the Poles are awarded this territory, because of their inability to function in the mines."

In reply he said that even when the losses of German coal fields in the west were taken into consideration, Germany had enough coal for her legitimate industrial needs; that the Polish authorities have agreed that in the event of their winning Silesia they would assume and pay the proportion of the indemnity assessed on Silesia if it remained a German possession, and finally that the Polish capacity and efficiency in mining activities had already been proved beyond all question.

**\$200,000 FIRE IN SYDNEY.**

SYDNEY, Ohio, March 21.—Fire of unknown origin early to-day destroyed the Thompson block in the heart of the city, entailing a loss estimated at \$200,000. The exchange of the Sydney Telephone Company was destroyed with \$100,000 loss.

**Lenine Negotiating for Coalition Regime**

**COPENHAGEN, March 21.**—Negotiations looking to the formation of a coalition government for Soviet Russia have been opened by Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, with leaders of the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary parties, says a dispatch from Reval to the *Berlingske Tidende*.

**BRIAND PUTS BASIS OF LEVY ON BERLIN**

Continued from First Page.

ing for the possible loss of Upper Silesia. Regardless of the result of the plebiscite Sunday, the figures of the Paris accord represent in our eyes the minimum Germany is able to pay.

"German propaganda is seeking to deduce now that the measures taken by the Allies not having been envisaged by the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies have violated the treaty. The good sense of your readers will not permit them to be deceived by such a deduction. Germany whereby a creditor obtains special guarantees cannot be taken as constituting a renunciation of any means of action which is insured by common law. To occupy peacefully a region and to consecrate to the payment of a debt of a recalcitrant State the collection of customs or certain credits already shown in practice for many years and upheld by international law. Germany in her conflict with Yugoslavia showed in 1920 how far one could go in this direction."

"Just as the Germans believed when they went to London that they could count on a division in the allied ranks, they are hoping now, in order to avoid paying the effect of the change in the American policies. The message of president Harding already has resulted in this respect in an initial and profound deception. It is not by seeking by rough materialism to escape her most sacred financial obligations that Germany will attain the sympathy of the American people, whose foreign policy has always been inspired by the highest idealism."

**BRITAIN AWAITS PROOF OF SOVIETS' SINCERITY**

**Officialdom Apparently Unmoved by Lenine's Change.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, London, March 21.

The official British position regarding Russia—one of watchful waiting—no more affected by the reports from Moscow that Lenine has "become respectable" in abandoning his plan for a world revolution abroad and strict communism at home than it is by Great Britain's own signature to the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. One official here told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day that all these were indications but that before deciding definitely what to do with Russia—the first step would be to permit the commencement of negotiations in connection with a real treaty the Soviets would have to prove their words by their deeds.

The first touchstone in Russia's good faith is regarded to be the manner in which the Moscow Government observes the Russo-Polish peace treaty. It was admitted that so far they have shown a disposition to observe faithfully the Riga compact.

British officials admitted that men familiar with the Russian situation were in all the border States, but they insisted that as yet there were no plans to send these men into Russia.

**BRITAIN WAITS ON U. S. TO RECOGNIZE MEXICO**

**Overtures to London Futile, Envoy Tells Oregon.**

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Great Britain will not recognize Mexico until such action is taken by the United States, declared Miguel Covarrubias, who returned to Mexico from England to-night. He informed President Obregon that representations for British recognition at present were futile.

Senor Covarrubias reiterated the statements of other officials that petroleum matters are at the bottom of the misunderstanding between Mexico and the United States as well as Great Britain.

**KAISER FEELS STRONGER.**

By the Associated Press.

DOORN, Holland, March 21.—The recent mild spring weather apparently is having a favorable influence on former Emperor Augustus, Victoria of Germany, who has long been seriously ill of heart trouble. She is feeling stronger. Former Emperor William and his son, Eitel Friedrich, who is expected to stay in Doorn for some time, frequently pay short visits to the sick room.

The former Emperor spends his time woodchasing, digging in the park and shovelling gravel on the garden paths.

**HEBREW AID SOCIETY OPENS BUREAU IN WARSAW.**

WARSAW, March 21 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Emigrants who have been refused a visa by the local American Consulate, it was announced to-day, will in the future be permitted to appeal against the decision to Washington through the office of the consulate.

The local bureau of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America announced a special department would be opened for the purpose of aiding emigrants to appeal by cable to Washington concerning their individual cases.

**CONFIRMED!!**

(Journal of Commerce, March 8, 1921.)

**FIDELTY & SURETY CLAIM SETTLEMENTS**

**DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY COMPLICATIONS**

New York Department Examiners Review Problems Confronting Surety Companies in Handling Claims and Estimating Reserves.

The difficulties which confront all surety companies in settling claims under fidelity and surety bonds, and particularly the latter, are reviewed at length by the New York Insurance Department examiners in their report on the National Surety Company.

Somewhat from the strict analysis of the particular company's condition to discuss claims settlements and reserves of surety companies generally. They say:

"Under fidelity bonds, alleged shortages, embezzlements, or conduct are nearly always claimed, either in total or in part, by the insured employee, and long, detailed audits are required to fix the exact loss. Included in the provisions of most of these bonds are certain requirements placed upon the obligee, intended to discover any such loss promptly and limit the loss to a minimum. In many instances the obligee does not comply with these requirements, thereby increasing possibilities of loss to the surety."

"It sometimes happens that bonds are not properly drawn up to furnish the protection desired, and, if trouble develops, controversies are certain to arise as to the coverage. From this may result the fact that the surety company, it would seem that the surety should endeavor to determine in advance that the protection it offers and accepts a premium for, would be in the form that would cover a loss against which the protection is sought. All companies are anxious to avoid such controversies and the obligee should carefully read the bond and become familiar with the conditions and coverage."

"In the adjustment of its claims the management of this company exhibits an earnest endeavor to settle claims generously, and instructs its adjusters to treat claimants fairly and courteously and to exercise great care to avoid technical objections and not to interpose defenses based upon slight breaches of bond conditions. Such defenses are resorted to only when the company's rights have been prejudiced, or when the company honestly doubts the legality or equity of the obligee's claim."

**\$200,000 FIRE IN SYDNEY.**

SYDNEY, Ohio, March 21.—Fire of unknown origin early to-day destroyed the Thompson block in the heart of the city, entailing a loss estimated at \$200,000. The exchange of the Sydney Telephone Company was destroyed with \$100,000 loss.

**7 KILLED, 12 HURT IN IRISH TRAIN AMBUSH**

**Crown Forces Attacked Near Headford Junction Station, County Kerry.**

**DAY'S CASUALTIES LISTED**

**Dail Eireann Considers Tightening Ulster Boycott and Forbids Census.**

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, March 21.—Seven members of the Crown Forces, including an officer, were killed and twelve were wounded when a train was ambushed to-day, according to official announcement. The attack occurred near Headford Junction, County Kerry.

A civilian passenger was killed and two others were wounded. The casualties among the assailants, with the exception of one man found dead, are not known.

In addition to the officer who was killed the train carried twenty-nine men of other ranks in the Royal Fusiliers and a number of civilians. It was heavily fired on from both sides as it neared the junction and the troops detained and seized the party.

The survivors among the soldiers held up their hands for fifty minutes until reinforced by a party of Fusiliers which arrived on another train. The combined forces then drove off the rebels.

Official reports of attacks on the police yesterday in various parts of Ireland include the following: In Falcarragh, County Donegal, one policeman shot dead; in Greencore, County Louth, one policeman wounded; in a civilian accompanying him; in Rochestown, County Cork, two policemen wounded; in Mullinacree, County Tipperary, one policeman shot dead.

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, March 21.—Tightening of the Ulster boycott "until the British war of aggression on the Irish people ceases" was considered at a meeting of the available members of the Dail Eireann to-day. From time to time it was decided the Sinn Fein Ministry, through the Department of Trade, will issue decrees naming the prohibited articles. Fair notice will be given before their enforcement.

Another measure passed by the Sinn Fein Parliamentaries was the Minister of Home Affairs to forbid next month's census "as an invasion by alien authorities on the Irish people's rights."

**NO UNPAID BILLS DUE TO FRANCE FROM U. S.**

**Story of \$90,000,000 Owed Is Old as Well as Untrue.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

Records of the Treasury Department fail to show any unpaid bills to France, according to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Keiley.

The story printed in the *Elclair*, the Paris newspaper, yesterday, to the effect that the United States owed France \$90,000,000 from old Revolutionary War debts, is not a new one to Treasury officials. They have had it called to their attention before and are familiar with the record. It is stated that a balance due France of something over \$2,000,000 was paid in 1891, and there has been no debt to that nation since.

France gave to the colonies during revolutionary days something like 10,000,000 livres, \$2,000,000, to prosecute the struggle against England, France at that time being at war with England. This, being a gift, was never repaid.

**CLEMENCEAU, 'RADIANT,' RETURNS FROM INDIA**

**Next Trip to Australia Rather Than to the United States.**

By the Associated Press.

TOULON, March 21.—M. Clemenceau, France's war Premier, radiant with health and in the brightest spirits, returned here to-day from India. He walked down the gangplank of the liner with a light step, like a young man, despite his almost eighty years. "I am happy. All I have to say is embodied in this single sentence: 'France lives.' Everywhere I have experienced it wherever I went," M. Clemenceau said in reply to greetings.

He showed a touch of emotion, but was soon the irrefragable old statesman, for in replying to a question as to whether he hunted tigers while away he remarked: "I didn't know there were any left in India."

An ill advised correspondent made mention of the upper Silesian plebiscite, and M. Clemenceau gave him a withering look. "Don't talk to me about politics or I shall go right back to India," he snapped.

There is a strong movement among many newspapers urging M. Clemenceau to go to the United States before August, but the former Premier declared he was first going to his native vendee to celebrate his eightieth birthday and then would probably proceed to Australia.

**IMMIGRANTS MAY APPEAL.**

**Hebrew Aid Society Opens Bureau in Warsaw.**

WARSAW, March 21 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Emigrants who have been refused a visa by the local American Consulate, it was announced to-day, will in the future be permitted to appeal against the decision to Washington through the office of the consulate.

The local bureau of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America announced a special department would be opened for the purpose of aiding emigrants to appeal by cable to Washington concerning their individual cases.

**TRADE PACT WITH RUSSIA MUST WAIT, SAYS HOOVER**

**Present Political and Economic Conditions Must First Be Changed—Production Confined to Gold—Credits Impossible, Declares Secretary.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

There can be no trade with Russia, and at best but a very limited amount of trading with Russians, so long as present political and economic conditions obtain among the Slavs, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

In a statement to-day on the situation with respect to Russia, in the light of dispatches to the effect that Lenine had thrown over the radical, political and economic ideas of his Communist or Soviet Government, the Secretary said:

"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one so long as Russia is in the control of the Bolsheviks. Under their economic system no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export, and consequently no great ability to obtain imports."

"There are no export commodities in Russia to-day worth consideration, except gold, platinum and jewelry, in the hands of the Bolshevik Government. The people are starving, cold, underfed. If they had any consumable commodities they would have used them long since."

"Nor can trade with Russia under a government that repudiates private property be based on credit. Thus the whole question from a trade point of view develops into furnishing commodities equal to the gold, platinum and jewelry, variously estimated from \$50,000,000 to \$200,000,000, in the hands of the Bolshevik Government, and after that has been expended there can be little expectation of continued trade. There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic States and Italy has been trading in the south. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russians to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with."

"Europe cannot recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production."

It is expected that Russian relations and the questions of Russian trade will

be one of the chief topics of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

President Harding and all his advisers seem to be united on the understanding that the economic reconstruction of Russia is almost a world necessity, but many questions will have to be determined before this Government can move or give its consent and approval to private efforts.

It was learned in State Department circles to-day that news from Russia tends to corroborate the telegraphic advice concerning the announced change in position made by Lenine, contained in THE NEW YORK HERALD's exclusive report. No attempt was made to interpret what this change in attitude might mean. It appears that the department has its own agents in Europe, who are in close touch with the Russian situation, and that advice from them indicates that Lenine long has been considering the advisability of a change of front.

European newspapers are publishing reduplications of THE NEW YORK HERALD's dispatches and are adding despatches of their own of similar tenor, according to State Department advice.

**LANDIS RULING UPSET.**

CHICAGO, March 21.—Federal Judges F. E. Baker and Samuel Alschuler to-day reversed the order of Judge K. M. Landis closing the Entertainers' Cafe, well known South Side cabaret, for one year. The reversal was on the ground that the Government officials who confiscated liquor at the cafe did not have a search warrant.

Judge Landis to-day issued injunctions closing three more saloons for one year.

**Sure Relief**

**BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION**

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

It is expected that Russian relations and the questions of Russian trade will

**CLEMENCEAU, 'RADIANT,' RETURNS FROM INDIA**

**Next Trip to Australia Rather Than to the United States.**

By the Associated Press.

TOULON, March 21.—M. Clemenceau, France's war Premier, radiant with health and in the brightest spirits, returned here to-day from India. He walked down the gangplank of the liner with a light step, like a young man, despite his almost eighty years. "I am happy. All I have to say is embodied in this single sentence: 'France lives.' Everywhere I have experienced it wherever I went," M. Clemenceau said in reply to greetings.

He showed a touch of emotion, but was soon the irrefragable old statesman, for in replying to a question as to whether he hunted tigers while away he remarked: "I didn't know there were any left in India."

An ill advised correspondent made mention of the upper Silesian plebiscite, and M. Clemenceau gave him a withering look. "Don't talk to me about politics or I shall go right back to India," he snapped.

There is a strong movement among many newspapers urging M. Clemenceau to go to the United States before August, but the former Premier declared he was first going to his native vendee to celebrate his eightieth birthday and then would probably proceed to Australia.

**TRADE PACT WITH RUSSIA MUST WAIT, SAYS HOOVER**

**Present Political and Economic Conditions Must First Be Changed—Production Confined to Gold—Credits Impossible, Declares Secretary.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

There can be no trade with Russia, and at best but a very limited amount of trading with Russians, so long as present political and economic conditions obtain among the Slavs, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

In a statement to-day on the situation with respect to Russia, in the light of dispatches to the effect that Lenine had thrown over the radical, political and economic ideas of his Communist or Soviet Government, the Secretary said:

"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one so long as Russia is in the control of the Bolsheviks. Under their economic system no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export, and consequently no great ability to obtain imports."

"There are no export commodities in Russia to-day worth consideration, except gold, platinum and jewelry, in the hands of the Bolshevik Government. The people are starving, cold, underfed. If they had any consumable commodities they would have used them long since."

"Nor can trade with Russia under a government that repudiates private property be based on credit. Thus the whole question from a trade point of view develops into furnishing commodities equal to the gold, platinum and jewelry, variously estimated from \$50,000,000 to \$200,000,000, in the hands of the Bolshevik Government, and after that has been expended there can be little expectation of continued trade. There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic States and Italy has been trading in the south. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russians to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with."

"Europe cannot recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production."

It is expected that Russian relations and the questions of Russian trade will

be one of the chief topics of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

President Harding and all his advisers seem to be united on the understanding that the economic reconstruction of Russia is almost a world necessity, but many questions will have to be determined before this Government can move or give its consent and approval to private efforts.

It was learned in State Department circles to-day that news from Russia tends to corroborate the telegraphic advice concerning the announced change in position made by Lenine, contained in THE NEW YORK HERALD's exclusive report. No attempt was made to interpret what this change in attitude might mean. It appears that the department has its own agents in Europe, who are in close touch with the Russian situation, and that advice from them indicates that Lenine long has been considering the advisability of a change of front.

European newspapers are publishing reduplications of THE NEW YORK HERALD's dispatches and are adding despatches of their own of similar tenor, according to State Department advice.

**LANDIS RULING UPSET.**

CHICAGO, March 21.—Federal Judges F. E. Baker and Samuel Alschuler to-day reversed the order of Judge K. M. Landis closing the Entertainers' Cafe, well known South Side cabaret, for one year. The reversal was on the ground that the Government officials who confiscated liquor at the cafe did not have a search warrant.

Judge Landis to-day issued injunctions closing three more saloons for one year.

**Sure Relief**

**BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION**

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

It is expected that Russian relations and the questions of Russian trade will

**CLEMENCEAU, 'RADIANT,' RETURNS FROM INDIA**

**Next Trip to Australia Rather Than to the United States.**

By the Associated Press.

TOULON, March 21.—M. Clemenceau, France's war Premier, radiant with health and in the brightest spirits, returned here to-day from India. He walked down the gangplank of the liner with a light step, like a young man, despite his almost eighty years. "I am happy. All I have to say is embodied in this single sentence: 'France lives.' Everywhere I have experienced it wherever I went," M. Clemenceau said in reply to greetings.

He showed a touch of emotion, but was soon the irrefragable old statesman, for in replying to a question as to whether he hunted tigers while away he remarked: "I didn't know there were any left in India."

An ill advised correspondent made mention of the upper Silesian plebiscite, and M. Clemenceau gave him a withering look. "Don't talk to me about politics or I shall go right back to India," he snapped.

There is a strong movement among many newspapers urging M. Clemenceau to go to the United States before August, but the former Premier declared he was first going to his native vendee to celebrate his eightieth birthday and then would probably proceed to Australia.

**J. M. Gidding & Co.**

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 45th and 47th Sts.

Announce that their earlier showings of *Successful Paris Models* have been augmented by new arrivals practically completing our large collection which includes designs from

Jenny—Lanvin—Premet—Rolande—Madeline & Madeline—Agnes—Drescoll—Brandt—Georgette—Charlotte—Worth—Weeks and Renee.

These originals are now ready on display together with their exact duplicates and adaptations. This showing constitutes probably the largest collection of foreign models brought over by any house this season.

Your inspection is invited.

An advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property. Telephone Fitz Roy 6000.

*Fashion's Most Exquisite fur Pieces for Spring*

—fulfilling the smartly turned-out woman's demand for that last touch of Spring charm—the small fur piece

**At Very Special Prices**

ANTICIPATING the tremendous Spring vogue that the small fur piece would achieve, Saks & Company purchased—when the market was at its lowest—a large assortment of the finest pelts obtainable, which are now offered—just as the mode is at its height—at unparalleled low prices:

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Squirrel Choker Scarfs          | 12.50 to 19.50   |
| Squirrel Scarfs                 | 25.00 to 195.00  |
| Mink Scarfs (1 skin)            | 18.50            |
| Mink Scarfs (2 skins)           | 39.50            |
| Mole Ties                       | 18.50 to 90.00   |
| Mole Scarfs                     | 25.00 to 150.00  |
| Taupe Caracul Scarfs            | 37.50 to 150.00  |
| Japanese Marten Scarf (1 skin)  | 29.50            |
| Japanese Marten Scarf (2 skins) | 49.50            |
| Stone Marten Scarf (1 skin)     | 29.50            |
| Baum Marten Scarf (1 skin)      | 39.50            |
| Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs         | 45.00 to 150.00  |
| Taupe or Brown Fox Scarfs       | 29.50 to 75.00   |
| White Fox Scarfs                | 75.00 to 100.00  |
| Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs            | 80.00            |
| Dyed Pearl Fox Scarfs           | 80.00            |
| Dyed Platinum Fox Scarfs        | 80.00            |
| Blue Fox Scarfs                 | 145.00 to 350.00 |
| Silver Fox Scarfs               | 195.00 to 495.00 |
| Russian Sable Scarfs (1 skin)   | 100.00 to 350.00 |
| Fisher Scarfs                   | 145.00 to 295.00 |

Sixth Floor

BROADWAY **Saks & Company** at 34th STREET

COVER 100 telephone calls, more than 500 personal calls and 214 letters were an advertiser's answers to 1012 Help Wanted Ads in THE HERALD. See top of Ad. Page to-day.